

# AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WASHINGTON, NC. DECEMBER 18, 1816.

WORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

No. 85.

## BY AUTHORITY.

**AN ACT** supplementary to the act passed the thirteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That licenses to trade with the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, shall not be granted to any but citizens of the United States, unless by the express direction of the President of the United States, and upon such terms and conditions as the public interest may, in his opinion require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise, carried by a foreigner into the lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purpose of being used in the Indian trade; and all articles of peltry, of provisions, or of any other kind, purchased by foreigners from Indians or tribes of Indians, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby forfeited, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the remainder to the United States: Provided, That the goods, wares and merchandise are seized prior to their sale to an Indian or Indian tribe, and the articles purchased are seized before they are removed beyond the limits of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if a foreigner go into any country which is allotted or secured by treaty to either of the Indian tribes within the territorial limits of the United States, or to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, without a passport first had and obtained from the governor of one of the states or territories of the United States, adjoining the country into which he may go, or the officer of the troops of the United States, commanding at the nearest post on the frontiers, or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars; or be imprisoned not less than one month, or more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That trials for offences against this act shall be had in the courts of the United States of the territory in which the person accused may be arrested, or in the circuit court of the United States, of the district into which he may be first carried, after his arrest.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every person charged with a violation of the second section of this act shall, if arrested, be indicted and tried in one of the courts aforesaid, and that the conviction of the accused shall authorize the court to cause the goods intended to be sold to, and articles purchased from the Indians, belonging to him, or taken in his possession, to be sold, one half to the use of the informer, and the other to the use of the United States. But if goods intended to be sold, or articles purchased from the Indians contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be seized, and the owner or person in possession of them should make his escape, or from any other cause cannot be brought to trial, it shall be lawful for the United States attorney of the territory in which they may be seized, or the district attorney of the United States, of the district into which they may have been first carried after they are seized, to proceed against the said goods intended to be sold to, or articles purchased from the Indians in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to use the military force of the United States whenever it may be necessary to carry into effect this act, as far as it relates to seizure of goods to be sold by, or articles already purchased from, the Indians, or to the arrest of persons charged with violating its provisions.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD.

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

## Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CUTCHER & CARPENTER, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 9th inst. All persons indebted or having unsettled accounts, are requested to settle the same with the subscriber, who is duly authorized to settle all business of said firm.

O. W. CARPENTER.

Nov. 28.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

This being the day prescribed by the Constitution for the annual Meeting of the Congress of the United States, at 12 o'clock, the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. Gaillard) took the chair, and the roll being called by the Secretary of the Senate, (Mr. Cutt's) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The credentials of the Separators from Indiana (one of whom was present) having been read, some conversation took place respecting them, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration, it appearing that the series of the constitution of the State had not been received in either house, though said to be transmitted, as required by law, to the President and Speaker respectively. Mr. Taylor, therefore, tho' admitted to a seat was not qualified.

The next business, and the only business besides the usual orders on organizing the Senate, was the proposition, by Mr. Farum, of the following resolve:

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal a Law passed at the last Session of Congress, entitled "An act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Delegates from Territories," and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose,

The resolution lies on the table of course for one day.

After informing the other House that they were formed, &c. and appointing a committee for the same purpose to wait on the President, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

At 12 o'clock, the Speaker, (Mr. Clay) took the chair, and the roll being called over by the Clerk of the House (Mr. Dougherty) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The usual orders were adopted for supplying the members with papers, &c. for communicating with the Senate, and for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. it was ordered that the House meet at 12, instead of 11 of each day for the present. [The object of this change is to afford more time for the committees, for the first week or two of the session, whose sittings used to be interrupted, heretofore, almost as soon as commenced, by the meeting of the House.]

And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

### President's Message

This day at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES transmitted, to both Houses of Congress, the following Message by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:—  
*To the Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.*

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, threatening scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence, are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And, as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our blankness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may occur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial parts of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention at London, between the United States and Great

Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulation of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations, which prohibit trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circumvoys, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches: but it is ascertained, that the British Cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulation the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander, on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted, in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate and smaller vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty, in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers, at the present moment, is not known. The Dey, drawing pretences from circumstances for which the United States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it and presenting, as the alternative, war, or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states, our affairs have undergone no change. The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly, favorable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements; as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the tribes, though not supported by due proof, and claiming those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expense to the hazard of doing injustice; or to the enforcement of justice, against a feeble and untried people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now, in innumerable property only, to the untried, and of thus establishing in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transition from the habits of savagery to the arts and manners of social life.

As subject of the highest importance

to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a re-organization of the Militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has been made for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government, at an early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and the completion of the work will be a just tribute to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of an University within this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it, to the favorable consideration of Congress: And I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice, are defective in relation to places and to persons, under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a reasonable occasion, also, for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences defined in the constitution or in the states, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revision of the criminal code be not expedient for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it, and of inserting new and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be a fit at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time, the greater solicitude, to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view the interposition of Congress appears to be required, by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States, through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to Congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against the abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effective for their humane object.

To these recommendations, I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the Executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the increasing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts; and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court a relief from literary fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the responsibilities and precautions which are due to their stations, and to the judicial reputations of the nation. And considerations equally weighty, demand a more copious provision for the

dinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the Judges.

The extent and variety of Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country, and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends as another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishment; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that, even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the Treasury, including the payment of the arreages of the War Department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriation, will amount to about the sum of thirty eight millions of dollars; and that, consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have, nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes, and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debt incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expences of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions civil, military, & naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting, to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence both at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; and it is expected, that the same will produce the same effect, throughout the union. But, for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted Congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organised under auspices, the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late Secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it, ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service, being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favorable regard can never cease; and, with the consciousness, that if I have not served my country with a greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfailing gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most will best

appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home, and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reaped in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation, that for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstance, to contain, in its combination of the federate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read, in the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution which is the palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object; and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments and compact between religion and the state, which maintains inviolably the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property and encourages, in every authorized mode, the general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing, the true enjoyment of it: A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and repels them from its own; which does justice to all nations with a readiness, equal to the firmness, with which it requires justice from them; and which, whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the principles of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, sets, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and mitigate the social and benevolent relations of peace: a government in a word, whose conduct, within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions that of promoting peace on earth and good will to man.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Mr. Seth Jones presented a bill to increase the pay of Jurors to the Superior Court for Wake. Read and rejected.

Mr. Craven presented a bill for the better regulation of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions within this state. Mr. Fuiyan, a bill to increase the fees of Constables of New Hanover county. Mr. Hatley, a bill relative to the County Courts of Stokes and Surry. Mr. Stephenson, a bill to authorise Daniel M'Dowell Sheriff of Haywood, to collect arrears of taxes. These bills were read and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Ryan presented the petition of James Dunning, Sheriff of Guilford, praying an allowance for insolvent debtors. Mr. Parish the petition of Gabriel Holmes, Sheriff of New Hanover, praying authority to collect arrears of taxes. Read and referred.

Received a resolution from the Senate directing a select committee to examine the amount of land and poll taxes, the number of militia and the value of lands, agreeably to the late census, in each of the Congressional districts in this state, and make report thereof to the Legislature. The resolution was concurred with.

The house took up the order of the day on the bill to alter the name and style of the manufacturing company of the county of Bertie. [The object of this bill is to create a new bank.] Also the bill to prevent the circulation of due bills. These bills were on motion made the order of the day for Monday.

On motion of Mr. Nash the house entered into the following resolution:—Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, passed in 1789, chap. 3d, entitled an act for the purpose of ceding to the United States of America certain western lands therein described, and upon certain conditions there contained: And whereas by an act passed in the year 1803, chap. 94, entitled an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to perfect titles to land reserved to this state by the cession act, which act is limited to take effect upon the obtaining the assent of the congress of the United States there.

And whereas, the Congress of the U. States in granting that assent to the state

of Tennessee, complied with it conditionally and restrictions, inimical to the rights reserved to this state by the cession act, and to which act containing said assent, this state was no party, and therefore not bound by it.

And whereas the state of Tennessee did by an act of the General Assembly of said state, passed in the year 1812, forbid under heavy penalties the giving in evidence in their courts of any grant issued by the authority of this state under and by virtue of the cession act, whereby much and manifest injustice is done to the citizens of North Carolina holding claims of the above kind.

Be it therefore Resolved, that a joint committee of both houses of the legislature be appointed to take the subject under consideration, to draft a memorial to the congress of the United States for the purpose of procuring a redress of the said grievances.

Messrs. Nash, Chambers and Dan'l Jones were appointed on the part of the House, and of the Senate.

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

Gabriel Holmes, of Sampson, Nath'l. Jones, (C. T.) of Wake, and Whitmel H. Pugh, of Bertie, Esquires, were elected Counsellors of state.

Mr. Badger presented a bill to incorporate the North River and Adam's Creek Canal Company. Mr. Welch, a bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes.

Received from the senate a resolution appointing Messrs. Collins, Frink & Caldwell a committee, to take under the committee, to take under consideration the subject of issuing \$30,000 more Treasury Notes.—Referred to Messrs. Drew, Porter, Webb, King, and Jacobs, of the committee.

Received from the Senate a bill to incorporate a Company to build a bridge across the Yadkin river.—Received also a bill to establish a turnpike road in Burke Read and returned.

The bill to incorporate the Raleigh Library passed its third and last reading. —Read and passed the report of the Adjutant General. The report states the total strength of Infantry in N. Carolina to be 48,851—Cavalry 1,944.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Mr. R. H. Jones presented a bill to control and vest lapsed legacies in certain cases.

Received from the Senate a bill to alter the mode of Electing Sheriffs in this State.—This bill was rejected on its first reading 60 to 55.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Mr. Drew presented a bill concerning express revocations or cancelling Wills.

On motion of Mr. Dudley, the Committee appointed on the expediency of issuing Treasury Notes, were instructed to consider of the expediency of selling under certain regulation, the Capital stock of the State Bank, remaining unsubscribed. Sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Received from the Senate a resolution proposing the appointment of a select joint committee to revise and amend the Laws of this State respecting the public roads & highways. The committee are, Messrs. M'Kay and Nixon, senate; Commons, Messrs. Martin Brittain and Jeffreys.

A letter was presented from Dr. Jeremiah Battle of Raleigh presenting to the Legislature a book, containing an account of the Penitentiary of New York, describing the buildings, the economy of the institution and the penal law of that State.

The speaker laid before the house the annual report of John Haywood, Esq. Public Treasurer.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

The receipts at the Treasury of N. Carolina, for the year commencing with the 1st of November, 1815, and ending with the 31st of Oct. 1816, embracing the public taxes of every description—the dividends declared by our three several banks on the stock or shares held in them respectively by this state—and the sums repaid by the general government, in part of the monies heretofore advanced by N. Carolina, for the use of the militia of this state, when called into the service of the U. States—amount to one hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and fifty nine dollars, and sixty one and a half cents. (\$170,558 61 1-2.)

To this sum add the balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st day of Nov. 1815, and thereafter to be accounted for, viz eighty four thousand four hundred and forty four dollars seven and a half cents, as reported to the last general assembly; and a sum total of two hundred and fifty five thousand and three dollars and sixty nine cents is formed, (255,003 69.)

From this aggregate sum, disbursements have been made, within the period first above mentioned, to an amount of one hundred and forty two thousand nine hundred and forty two dollars and seventy four and a half cents; the vouchers for which are in the hands of the comptroller, and ready for the inspection of the Committee of Finance.

This Expenditure, taken from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a Balance of one hundred and twelve thousand, and sixty dollars, ninety four & a half cents. (\$12,060 94 1-2) remaining in the Treasury of the State on the first day of November in the present year—say

on the 1st day of November, 1816—yet to be accounted for.

The receipt above mentioned is found or made up of the following items—viz.

Taxes,	Dolls. 98,140 07
The purchase money of lands entered	5,477 55
Bank dividends as follows, viz.	
The State Bank in Dec. last, 5 per cent.	12,500
Do. in June, 1816, 5 pr. et.	12,500
Bank of Cape Fear in Dec. last, 4 per cent.	1,000
Do. in June, 1816, (old and new stock) 4 per cent.	3,770
Bank of Newbern in Dec. last, 2 1-2 per cent.	625
Do. in June, 1816, (old and new stock) 4 per cent.	3,770
The United States, in part of advances made by this state, for the use of the militia when in service of the U. S. in time of the late war,	30,000
Do. the amount with interest, of the advances made by N. Carolina, for the use of col. Akinson's reg't of militia, when marching from Hillsboro' to Norfolk,	1,901 30
Sundry persons, not Sheriffs,	875 62

Dolls. 170,559 61 1-2

The net amount of the dividends above mentioned as declared by the State Bank on the Shares held in it by N. Carolina after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due under the debt of 1811 on the unpaid for shares of the state, up to December last, amounted to eighteen thousand, four hundred and forty three dollars, and seventy six cents; which was paid over to the Public Treasurer in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was burnt and destroyed as the law directs.

All the Bonds heretofore given for money had of the Banks on loan and for the use of the state, and which were outstanding at the date of the Treasurer's last annual report, have since been paid off and cancelled: and it therefore follows, that North Carolina is not now indebted to any of the Banks or otherwise, for money had on loan.

The Congress of the United States having provided for the claims of the Militia and others of this state, which it was believed by the Auditors were contemplated in the resolution of the last Assembly under which they were appointed; it did not become necessary to borrow money from any of the Banks to meet the payment of those claims, under the authority given by the Legislature of 1815.

A few claims only have been acted on and allowed by the Auditors, and those were of a description which the officers of the general Government declined to allow; the amount is not great and the warrants or certificates granted have been occasionally since taken up and paid off at the Treasury as they were presented, out of the contingent fund.

The Public Treasurer, under the authority of the Act of 1815, chapter the 18th, and agreeably to the directions of the said act, subscribed for and took on the part of the State of North-Carolina on the Books of "The Roanoke Navigation Company," two hundred and fifty shares. He also held it to be his duty, and would have subscribed, in like manner, on the Books of "The Cape Fear Navigation Company," for the number of shares contemplated by the Legislature in the Act of 1815, chapter the 14th, but whilst he hesitated on account of the imperfection of the act last referred to, in some of its details, the whole number of shares authorised by the Law were subscribed for and taken by individuals; and thus it became unnecessary that he should subscribe, or otherwise act on the occasion.

Not having it in my power to attend the contemplated meeting of the stockholders in the Roanoke Navigation Company, at Halifax in June last, I asked the honorable Mr. Branch, of the Senate, to do me the favour to attend that meeting, and to represent the State in it, on my behalf; he obligingly did so, and subsequently let me know, that the subscribers or stockholders did not attend nor meet at Halifax at the time appointed by law, and as it was expected they would have done.—That a few only of those Gentlemen met together at Halifax, and that it was determined by them that a full meeting should be had at the same place in the month of October following.

On the receipt of this information I was aware I had no longer any legal power or authority to act further in that business; but believing it might possibly be my duty, in that particular instance, to act up to the spirit rather than be governed by the letter of the law; and bearing in mind that the Legislature had given repeated proofs they had it at heart that the navigation of this river should be improved; I concluded to venture on the liberty of attending in person the October meeting, if in my power; and in the mean time being able to attend personally, to request Col. Branch to attend for me in my behalf; well knowing that no which might be done there would be valid or obligatory, unless subsequently sanctioned by the General Assembly, I could not attend, and Col. Branch has laid me under obligations by kindly attending this meeting also for me, and on my be-

half; and has since informed me, that a meeting of the stockholders took place—the company was formed—and their Officers were appointed.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN HAYWOOD, *Pub. Treas.*  
Raleigh, 28th Nov. 1816.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Mr. Starling presented a bill to facilitate the navigation of Lumber river.—Mr. Nash, a bill to amend the act entitled *Feme Coverts* how to pass land.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

The house were occupied the remainder of the day, till near sunset, on the Roanoke Navigation bill. The bill finally passed its third reading without any material amendment. A motion to limit the charter to 99 years was lost by a considerable majority.

## AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1816.

The interesting Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, will be found in the first page of this paper. Committees on the various subjects recommended have been appointed, viz. on roads, canals, manufactures, re-organization of the militia, Foreign Affairs & Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonial ports, and on the Compensation Law, &c. &c.

The 15 electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to which this state is entitled, met in Raleigh on the 4th inst. and gave an unanimous vote for JAMES MONROE as President and D. D. TOMPKINS as Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next. Col. Thomas Taylor of Granville is selected to take the srip to Washington city.

*Fire at New York*—On the night of the 3d inst. a fire broke out in Water-street, on the south side, between bullock and Beekman slips.—Loss of property estimated at 200,000 dollars.

## News! Good News!

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.  
The 4th Bulletin of the Central army of the Mexican Reg. has been received and translated for the Freeman's Journal. It gives an account of a very signal victory obtained by the Patriots over the Royalists, chiefly by the bayonet. The Bulletin thus concludes:

The enemy left more than 500 killed on the field, amongst whom was captain Quixada of the king's battalion, with nearly all its officers.—We took 300 prisoners, 500 muskets, a large quantity of lances, ammunition chests, one color, one field piece, and many horses. He was pursued with perseverance in every direction, and the same night the whole of our army arrived at Chaparro.

Our loss consisted of 4 killed, amongst whom was a coronet of the gallant squadron, and about 40 wounded, amongst whom were 12 officers of various ranks. In no action was their intrepidity and good order more conspicuous: soldiers, officers, chiefs and generals, all were animated with the same spirit, and to cite any in particular, would be doing an injury to the rest. H. Quarters, at Aragua, Sept. 8, 1816.

CARLOS SOUBLET, Maj. Gen.  
GENERAL ORDER.—Gregor M'Gregor, General of Brigade of the Republican Army of Venezuela, and Gen. in Chief of the Army of the Centre, to the victors of Alacran:

Soldiers!—You have just gained a signal and memorable victory, which will carry terror amongst our enemies, and reanimate the confidence of our oppressed brothers. The insolent army no longer exists that tyrannized over these provinces, not by the superiority of its valor, but by its numbers. The whole of its infantry has perished. The miserable remains of its cavalry runs dispersed in the mountains, and even its chiefs, who in the delirium of his pride, dared to despise you, flies frightened to hide himself in the woods of Aragua. Soldiers of Liberty! already the tyrants of Venezuela, with their wild and infamous paruzans, tremble at your name—let us exterminate them at once, that the republic may rise majestic and terrible, supported by your arms, and sustained by your bayonets. Another victory easier for you to gain than that of yesterday, will forever seal your glory and insure your happiness, and your illustrious names will be recorded in history.

H. Q. at Chasparro, Sept. 7, 1816.  
Signed GREGOR M'GREGOR.

LATE FROM ST. BARTHOLOMEWS.  
*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated St. Barts. Nov. 11, 1816.*

Accounts were received a few days since via St. Thomas, stating that a severe engagement was fought on the 28th Oct. on the plains of Barcelona, six miles distant from the town, between the Royal and Patriot armies. Sir Gregor M'Gregor commanded on the part of the Patriots, and General Morales for the Royalists. The forces were about equal, 7,000 strong. M'Gregor succeeded in taking 3,500 prisoners, and killed 8 to 900, together with possession of the town.

"General Morales had escaped into the mountains, and left behind him his horse, baggage, &c.

"The Patriots were in possession of several other parts of the Maine. Their fleet was said to be at Margaretta.

"The Patriot privateers are cruising in great numbers between St. Thomas and Porto Rico; several American and English vessels have been boarded and treated with the greatest politeness. They have recently captured several Spanish vessels with valuable cargoes."

From the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

## Of Bonaparte

The British brig Berwickshire, which arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Bristol on the 28th of Oct., and brought a copy of the Bristol Mirror of the 25th, containing London dates of the evening of the 24th of that month, with which the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have been favoured.

From which the following is extract ed.

LONDON, THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 24.

We have had various rumours in circulation to day which whether true or false have had the effect to cause a considerable depression in the funds. It was reported that a secret correspondence had been intercepted between the Court of Vienna and Bonaparte, and that the Austrian Commissioner had been detected in an intrigue for Bonaparte's release; the rumour of a dissolution of Parliament was also revived. We have no reason to believe in the truth of these reports.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

By the United States brig Boxer from Havana, we learn that a fleet of 15 or 20 sail of Spanish merchantmen sailed from that place to Cadiz on the 13th November, under convoy of a sloop of war and an armed schooner. The sloop of war had on board about 600,000 dollars. It was reported, that the Spaniards had pressed several Americans, who had lately returned from Africa in a slave vessel.

Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Branch Bank of this city, held yesterday, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Esq. was unanimously appointed President of the institution.

We understand that the buildings at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, lately purchased by Mr. ASTOR, of Eastburn, Kirk and Co. are now undergoing alterations for the United States Branch Bank.

*Extract from a letter to a Merchant in Baltimore, dated Richmond, Nov. 26.*

"By the arrival of the Comet at Norfolk from Greenock, we have received letters a few days later than those by the Importer, which do not give such gloomy accounts of the harvest, and in consequence, flour hangs heavy here to day, and cannot be sold for \$1 each, although that price might be obtained in time."

The Chevalier Jose Correa de Serra had an audience of the President on Saturday, the 28th ult. when he delivered his letters of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves.

RALEIGH, Dec. 6.

Gen. MONTFORT STOKES, of Wilkes, is elected Senator of the United States in place of the Hon. James Turner, resigned. Gen. Stokes is also elected Senator for six years after the 4th of March next.

Jos. PH. JOHN DANIEL, Esq. of Halifax, is elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, in the place of Judge tierderson, resigned.

John Roscoe LEIGH, Esq. of Tarborough, is elected Solicitor for the Eden on Circuit, in place of Gen. Irredell, resigned.

Gen. ROBERT WILLIAMS is chosen Clerk of the Senate, in place of Gen. Stokes, resigned, and Benjamin H. Co. vington is elected Clerk Assistant to the Senate, in place of Gen. Williams.

Turpentine, soft, is this day selling at 1.75 per bbl. Tar 1.10 a 1.55, Cera 5 dollars Beeswax 2½ a 25 cts. pr. lb. Tallow, 12½ cents pr. do.

## MARRIED.

At Beaufort, on Wednesday the 6th ult. Mr. Augustus Cabarrus, jun. of Ocecock Island, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary Desiree Charrer, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Charrer of the former place.



## Port of Washington.

ENTERED,

30 Nov. Sloop Rising Sun, Winslow, Pro.

vidence.

1 Dec. "Minerva, Gillet, Philadelphia.

6 Sch Urchin, Fishier, Boston.

8 Sloop Cashier, Hallock, N. Y.

7 Sch Eric, Wolfenden, Baltimore.

9 "Alligator, Murphy, N. Y.

13 Sloop Argo, Sayer, do.

## CLEARED.

30 Nov. Sch Fair Play, Clarke, New York.

12 Dec. "Bellerophon, Fullord, St. Johns.

"Sloop Rising Sun, Winslow, N. Y.

13 "Fox, Ashley, do.

## Tarborough Academy.

A N Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 19th inst. and continue two days—Parents, guardians, and others, interested, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will commence on the first Monday in January under the superintendence of the present teacher, Mr. S. Hamond.—The Trustees feel great pleasure in assuring the public that from one year's experience, they are convinced, that, in this Gentleman, all those qualifications necessary for a Preceptor & Teacher, are admirably combined. The universal satisfaction expressed by Parents and Guardians, whose Children or Wards have enjoyed his instructions, furnish ample testimony of his ability, assiduity, and success. The health of the Students during the past Summer, has been such, as to encourage the hope, that no objections can be made to the score of health. The prices of tuition, the same as the last year.—Board may be had in respectable families in the town and neighbourhood on reasonable terms.

By Order of the Board,

Robert Joyner, Sec.

TARBOROUGH Dec. 7 1816. 6 85

## Just Received,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

FRESH Gunpowder & Young Hyson Tea (of the latest importation.)

Fish Crackers, Loaf and brown Sugar,

Cocolate, Allspice Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves,

Naugt, Pepper, Rose and ground Ginger,

Salpetre, Castile and brown Soap,

Soft shell Almonds, Old Sherry, Teneriff,

and Dry Malaga WINES,

Best old Cognac Brandy & W. I. Rum,

Gin, Apple Brandy, Molasses, &c.

4, 6, 8, 10, & 20d. Nails, Linseed and Train

Oils, Copal & Japan Varnish, and general

assortment of Paints and Brushes,

Crockery and Hardware, Shot, glazed and

unglaz'd Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Superfine Post and Common Letter-Paper,

Do. do. do. do. Wrapping do

Wafers, Dutch Quills, Ink Powder, Ink

Stand, Wrapping Twine, &c.

A few barrels of W. I. and N. E. Rum,

30 kegs English White Lead, ground in oil,

28 lbs. each.

Roll Brimstone, by the Cwt.

C fee, by the bag.

Camphor, by the lb.

Fresh Muscatel Raisins, by the box,

10 by 8, & 12 by 10 Baltimore Glass, by do.

Turks Island and Cadiz SALT.

The above, with many other articles in

store, and daily receiving, may be had on

the most reasonable terms, at the store of

J. B. Stickney.

Dec. 13, 1816. 11 85

## Will be hired out.

AT the late Dwelling house of Isaiah

Woodard, dec'd, near Washington on

Monday the 6th day of January, 1817, for

the term of one year, all the negro's belong

ing to the estate of said dec'd.

JAMES ELLISON, Esq.

Dec. 11, 1816. 2 85

## For sale or rent.

THE Subscriber will sell or rent for a

number of years, the Warehouses situated

thereon, in front of her Dwelling.

Possession will be given on the 1st of

January. For terms, apply to

MARY MARSH.

Dec. 9, 1816. 8 85

Also,

At the same Dwelling place, the ne

groes belonging to Hardy & John L. W. od

ard. Conditions made known at the time of

hiring.

JAMES ELLISON, Guardian.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of Hooker & Selby is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted, to the said firm, are earnestly solicited to call and settle with James R. Hooker, who is duly authorised to settle the business of the firm—After the 1st Jan. 1816, the accounts due, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES R. HOOKER.

B. M. SELBY.

Dec. 6, 1816.

2 w 84

## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firms of Comstock, Clark & Co. at Tarborough, and H. C. Simmons & Co. Washington, was by mutual consent of the subscribers, dissolved on the 2d inst.

The Business will in future be carried on by M. C. Comstock and H. C. Simmons, under the firm of M. C. Comstock & Co. Tarborough, and H. C. Simmons & Co. Washington.

M. C. COMSTOCK,

H. C. SIMMONS,

E. L. CLARKE.

## The Bachelor's Wish.

Let others praise a beauteous face,  
The feature's of the fair;  
I look for spirit in her eyes  
And meaning in her air.

What though she seem quite sweet and  
mild,  
With color fresh as morn;  
An innocent and harmless child  
As ever was born.

This will not kindle my desire,  
Nor make me wish to wed;  
Lest ignorance should quench the fire,  
Which wisdom would have fed.

What though her shape be faultless too,  
And carriage almode,  
Her manner pleasing to the view  
Whene'er she walks abroad.

The charming poppet may pass by,  
Or gently fall and rise;  
It will not hurt my peace, for I  
Have ears as well as eyes.

I want to know the inward state  
And temper of her mind;  
If she will pout, or rage or fret,  
Be gentle or unkind.

If her discourse be calm and staid,  
And judgment rule for life;  
Nonsense may charm us in a maid,  
But never in a wife.

I love to see a female friend.  
Who looks as if she thought;  
Who to her household will attend,  
And do whate'er she ought.

A quaker plainness in her dress,  
Kitchen and servants clean;  
Provision neither in excess,  
Nor scandalously mean.

O could I such a female find,  
Such treasure in a wife;  
I'd pass my days to peace resign'd,  
Nor fear the ills of life.

## Ventriloquism.

Last Saturday, being market day, as Mr. Rannie was walking up the street, passing a store door where there were a number of people standing, he met a black man with a head of cabbage under his arm; he made a voice to come out of the cabbage like the squeaking of a young pig—the black fellow immediately looked at the cabbage to see if he had got a pig there; it again began to squeak, and he threw it from him. As the cabbage rolled the squeaking continued, the dogs became alarmed, and the man very much frightened, took to his heels and ran a considerable distance before he durst stop, to the no small amusement of the spectators. When he came back and took up the cabbage, he held it at a distance for some time, lest it should begin again. When he was told the meaning of it, he said, "surely, ded—was in de man." *Carlisle paper, Oct 10.*

As a country gentleman in London was reading a newspaper in a coffee house, he said to a friend who sat next to him, I have been looking some time to see what the ministry are about, but I cannot find where these articles were put, not being used to the London papers. Look among the robbers," replied the other.

The celebrated Quin happened to be in a return post chaise between Bath and Bristol, when the post-boy in order to increase his perquisite took up another passenger who proved a very disagreeable one, having very offensive feet, as well as being guilty of many indecencies.—Quin was determined to get rid of him; a lucky opportunity offered, for the passenger asked him how long he meant to stay at Bristol; that, said Quin, depends upon the effect the sea water has upon me. What, said the other, are you going to drink it? No, said he, I am going to be dipped for the bite of a mad dog, and immediately showed some distortion of features, which the passenger took for indications of madness, and peeped at the baste.

## Method of preserving Beef.

Sort your beef, let it be cold but not frozen. To 200 wt. use half a bushel of salt, half a pound of salt petre, and two quarts of molasses. Dissolve your salt petre in water, and add the molasses—then pack down your beef tight, put salt in your barrel, and between each layer; and let a suitable proportion of the salt petre and molasses be put on each layer, till all is put together, reserving four or five quarts of salt to make a brine, sufficient to cover the beef, which must be added in four or five days, and your beef will be good through the year. When you salt beef again, use the same process—10, 11, or 12 quarts of salt will be enough—but keep your old brine, and in 4 or 5 days add it without boiling, as that will injure it very much. I have tried this method three years, and the beef has been sweet and good.

W.M. SLADE.

*Carroll. Oct. 22, 1816.*

FROM AN OHIO PAPER.  
Cure for the Bois. Its symptoms are, stamping with the hind feet, looking round

to the side lying down, wallowing &c. and likewise on the inside of the upper lip are small white lumps, which grow more prominent as the hot progresses in cutting the maw. To remedy which, "Take one spoon full of common table salt, one spoonfull of gun powder, and two spoonfuls of the flour of rock brimstone, beat them altogether into flour, then scrape the upper lip on the inside until it is raw and beginning to bleed, and then rub as much of the above said flour on it as will stick to it, after which keep the horse in motion for some time." The subscriber has been in the habit of making use of this remedy for a great number of horses for more than fifteen years, and has never known it to fail; and he is so well assured of its efficacy, that he has doubts of its ever failing where the maw is not quite cut through.

J. KINKENNON.

## Law Intelligence.

An important decision has taken place during the last session of the Hustings Court, for the city of Richmond, and which probably never was tried before in Virginia. The case was this: A gentleman went before the Grand Jury to lodge information against several persons for a violation of the law concerning usury. The Grand Jury refused to hear the complaint, doubting their right to take cognizance of the subject. Application was then made to the court for instruction, and the court were of opinion, that the Grand Jury had cognizance; but as all the gentlemen of the bar then present, except the prosecuting attorney, differed in opinion with the court, the court was adjourned to the succeeding day—when it came on, a greenle to adjournment, and after a short, but lucid argument of Counsel, the whole of the bar (with the exception of one) retracted, and gave it as their opinion, that the Grand Jury had cognizance, and the court instructed them accordingly.

*Virg. Pat.*

## Valuable Invention.

M. Schmidt, piano maker, in the Rue des Bons Enfants, has invent'd a nautical machine of the greatest simplicity, by means of which, in the most stormy weather, and in the midst of the most violent tempest, any person may contend against the waves, and be preserved from shipwreck. During the next week, he will, in presence of the authorities, make trial of this machine, which he calls the "Paramonic Chair." The maker proposes to walk in it from Calais to Dover.

*Leyden paper.*

## Congreve-rockets.

The following description will convey to our readers as much as is known even to the persons who are employed to make use of this wonderous and destructive instrument in service.

The rocket is a cylinder of hammered iron, differing nothing in shape or proportion from the paper rocket used in innocent fireworks; it is also furnished with a stick as these are, and fired in the same way. The difference, and the secret, whatever it may be is in the composition, which, tho' it appears like an ordinary gunpowder paste, is of so firm a consistence, as to equal in hardness the iron which surrounds it. The diameter of the largest rocket hitherto used in bombardment, was eight inches; of the smallest used in the field service, something less than three; in all cases, the length of the cylinder is eight times its diameter. The flight of rockets, 100, vary between four thousand & two thousand five hundred yards, in proportion to their size. Those intended for a bombardment are usually armed with shells, containing 20 lbs. of powder, on a strong iron case of combustible matter, whose violence is unextinguishable. For field service, they are either armed with shells, or the top of the rocket is formed into a little moriar, which may be easily carried by an infantry soldier, and they need no other apparatus for firing them, than such as may be made from six muskets and a convenient stand. No rocket of more than 300 lbs. have yet been used, even in bombardment; but some time ago, Sir W. Congreve, the inventor, proposed the use of rockets, exceeding a ton in weight. These were to carry each several barrels of gunpowder, in a massive case of steel; wherever they struck, the impetus of their prodigious weight would force them indifferently through earth & mason work: thus, heaving into the very centre of the enemy's fortifications, a mine, whose explosions would leave but little trace of the curtain, tower, or bastion, in which it would alight.

We have heard, that several hundreds on this enormous scale, were taken on board Ld. Exmouth's fleet, and used during his late attack upon Algiers.

*London Paper.*

## An entire new speculation.

Mr. Philip Spencer, of Poughkeepsie, having, by purchase, become the owner of upwards of seventy of the black convicts in the state prison, and obtained the Governor's pardon for them, on condition of transporting them out of the state, has shipped them all off to New Orleans or as some say for the Red River, in the Louisiana territory, where, report says Mr. S. is about

forming a settlement. It is also added, that Mr. S. has been offered thirty thousand dollars for his speculation.

## United States Laws.

### (CONCLUSION.)

#### AN ACT to indemnify Jabez Mowry and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the payment by Jabez Mowry, John W. C. Baxter, Samuel Wheeler, Jonathan Bartlett, Josiah Dana, and Aaron Bayden, citizens of the United States, of certain bonds now in suit in the District Court of Maine, given by them to the United States, for duties imported into the District of Pascamaquoddy, amounting to the sum of sixty five thousand five hundred and eight dollars and seventeen cents, which bonds, on the capture of Eastport, on the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, fell into the hands of the enemy, and were afterwards, by the Vice Admiral Court of Nova Scotia, decreed forfeit, and the amount thereof ordered to be distributed among the captors, and attachments issued against the principals and sureties in said bonds, to compel the payment thereof, the United States will indemnify the principals and sureties in said bonds, and save them harmless against the loss thereof, and for the expences already incurred by them, in consequence of said loss; which expences shall be ascertained by the accounting officers of the treasury, and paid out of any monies therein, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD.  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 29, 1816.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to authorize the survey of two millions of acres of the public lands, in lieu of that quantity heretofore authorized to be surveyed, in the territory of Michigan, as military bounty lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the "act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting the military bounty lands," approved the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as authorizes the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed two millions of acres of the lands of the United States, in the territory of Michigan, for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of land promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu of the said two millions of acres of land, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed, of the lands of the U. States fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated and to which the Indian title is extinguished, one million five hundred thousand acres in the Illinois territory, and five hundred thousand acres in the Missouri territory, both of the river Missouri; the said lands shall be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres, in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other lands of the United States; and the lands thus surveyed with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section number sixteen in every township, to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, according to the provisions of the above recited act, be set apart for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of land promised to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late army of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act entitled "an act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and by the act entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," approved the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred & twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favor any warrant for military land bounty is issued, shall be, and is hereby authorized to draw by lot one of the quarter sections surveyed by virtue of this act, and shall obtain a patent therefor in the same manner, in every respect, as is or shall be provided by law for, patents to issue for other military land bounties, or as is provided by the act first above recited for patents to issue for such lands.

April 29, 1816.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT providing for the sale of the tract of land at the lower rapids of Sandusky river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the tract of land of two miles square, at the lower rapids of Sandusky river, ceded by the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Ottowas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, Miami, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias tribes of Indians to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, of the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall under the direction of the surveyor general, be laid off into town lots, streets and avenues, and into out lots, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may judge proper: Provided, the tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity of land contained in one entire section, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each. When the survey of the lots shall be returned to the surveyor general, on which the town lots and out lots shall respectively be designated by progressive numbers, who shall cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted, with a copy of the field notes, to the commissioner of the general land office, and the other to the register of the land office at Wooster.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That previously to the disposal at public sale of the before mentioned tract of land, the surveyor general shall, and he is hereby directed to resurvey and mark the exterior lines of the said tract, conformably to the survey made in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, by virtue of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, and also to cause divisional lines to be run through each fractional section, and of the adjoining quarter section, so that each subdivision, having one front on the river, may contain as nearly as may be, eighty acres each. And in like manner to cause the large lots lying in the west half of section number one, to be surveyed, and the same to be divided into two equal parts: Provided, that in running the subdivisional lines, no interference shall be made affecting the election or location hereafter to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided also, that, in no case shall the subdivisional lines be so run, so as to extend to, or embrace, the bed of the river, which shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, a public highway: And provided also, that the whole expence of resurveying and marking the exterior lines of the said section and running and marking the subdivisional lines of the fractional and quarter sections, lying adjacent to the river, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile actually surveyed, resurveyed and marked by virtue of this and the preceding section.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the land contained within the aforesaid section, of two miles square, shall, with the exception of as many town lots and out lots, as, in the opinion of the secretary of the Treasury may be necessary to reserve for the support of schools within the same, and with the exception also of the salt springs, and land reserved for the use of the same, be offered for sale to the highest bidder at Wooster, in the state of Ohio, under the direction of the register and receiver of the land office and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose. The sale for the divided quarter sections, fractional sections and of the town lots and out lots, shall remain open at Wooster for seven days and no longer. The divided quarter sections and fractional sections shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; the in lots for less than twenty dollars each nor any out lot for less than at the rate of five dollars per acre; and shall in every other respect be sold on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be provided by law for the lands sold north of river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river. All the land, other than what is excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the land office at Wooster, agreeing to the provisions of this act, and in the same manner, under the same regulations and conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the public lands of the United States north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river, and patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold within the said section in the same manner and on the same terms as are or may be provided by law for and sold in the state of Ohio. The superintendents of the public sales directed by this section shall receive four dollars, each for each day's attendance on the said sales.

April 26, 1816.

(Signed as above.)

## GUN POWDER.

FIFTY Kegs of Peter Baufuy's best and assort'd GUN POWDER for sale by WILLIAM BERNARD.

Nov. 1.

FREDERICK SHEFFIELD, } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.  
BIRD B. MITCHELL, }

RICHARD H. BONNER, Constable, bath returned to me John G. Inman, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Beaufort, the above mentioned Attachment, with an endorsement thereon: "Left as a carriage, pointed out to me by Frederick Sheffield, as the property of Bird B. Mitchell, Nov. 16, 1816. RICHARD H. BONNER." Final Judgment will be delayed until Attachment for the space of thirty days.

J. G. BLOUNT.  
Nov. 22.